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I ACCUSE

by H. MARGARET CRAWFORD

The following accusation of High Treason against Lord Carrington, Lord Soames, Sir Ian Gilmour, Sir Anthony Duff and other members of the Foreign Office in their recent betrayal of Rhodesia has been sent by the writer to the Chief Inspector of her county's Special Branch. While holding no faith in the reliability of Mrs. Thatcher, we publish it without hesitation in admiration of Miss Crawford's brave action and because the media will do their utmost to prevent her accusation becoming public knowledge.

I wish to bring this accusation against the above-named for the following reasons:

(1) According to the Treason Acts, a major definition of High Treason is "giving the King's (Sovereign's) enemies . . . aid and comfort in the Realm or elsewhere".

The development of the Anthony Blunt affair established that treason is still considered to be a crime, and that assistance to Soviet military aspirations is considered to be Treason. It also established that actions taken to assist the Soviets or other foreign powers, institutions or individuals that are detrimental to the interests of this country are to be regarded as criminal if they involve matters of substance.

Nkomo and Mugabe actually declared war on the British territory of Rhodesia and implemented that threat; making a *de jure* and *de facto* declaration of war. These two men were backed respectively by the countries of Zambia and Mozambique, which in turn are supported and directed by the USSR which is officially recognised as a potential enemy of this country.

Eventually, the British territory of Rhodesia was handed over to Mugabe and Nkomo, thanks to the activities of Lord Carrington and his associates.

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(2) Lord Carrington achieved this treasonable act by over-riding Mrs. Thatcher's clearly indicated intention to recognise Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and lift Sanctions, and by insisting on further elections wherein terrorism and intimidation were allowed full rein in order to ensure the accession to power of the Marxist Mugabe.

It is clear that Carrington had decided six months before the elections that Mugabe should be elected; because on 3rd October 1979 at the Lancaster House Conference, reproduced the preliminary version of the Zimbabwe Constitution for the first time, and demanded an answer by 4th October. On 4th October Mr. John Giles, the Rhodesian delegation's constitutional lawyer, was killed under circumstances that have not been satisfactorily explained — there is strong circumstantial evidence which suggests he was murdered. The Zimbabwe Constitution is Marxist in every detail. Its worst feature is that it over-rides the Law, and it has no blocking mechanisms to prevent the Executive from exercising unlimited powers. All democratic Constitutions contain such blocking mechanisms, as did the former Rhodesia Constitution and the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Constitution.

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(3) The objectives of Lord Carrington and his fellow traitors were two-fold: to ensure that Rhodesia should be available as a spring-board for a Soviet military attack against South Africa; and secondly, to get possession of Rhodesia's mineral resources.

President Machel of Mozambique has stated openly that South Africa is the ultimate target of the Marxist forces in Africa. This is because Southern Africa is one of the richest mineral-bearing areas in the world; and secondly, because control of the Cape shipping route is vital to this country and to the West.

It is Soviet policy to establish a global network of Marxist dictatorships. To do this they need to control the world sources of energy, food, and raw materials; also the means of transporting these things to consumer countries. One of the means set up for this purpose is the Trilateral Commission, one of whose major objectives is the transfer of the world's minerals, fuels, and industries into the hands of supernational corporations such as the Company

vork controlled by the Directors of the Roths-d company "IMETAL". "IMETAL" already has ost total control of the world's supplies of ium.

ord Carrington was a member of the Trilateral mission from the early 1970s, only resigning n he became Foreign Secretary. The political ip of which the Trilateral Commission is a ponent organization *has reached an under-ding with the Soviets* whereby the former is to rol the mineral wealth of conquered territories, the latter the political situation.

hodesia was the main supplier of the highest le chrome in the world. These supplies, vital to not only for military hardware but also for the val of British industry, have been handed over Lord Carrington to a Marxist regime. Another emely valuable Rhodesian mineral is tantalite, d in the nose-cones of missiles.

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Methods used by Lord Carrington and other nbers of the Foreign Office to betray Rhodesia : psychological warfare; the deliberate abandon-of a situation in Africa favourable to the West; a continuation of consultations with the USSR erning Rhodesia.

utright invasion of Rhodesia by British or mmunist troops would have aroused British lic opinion, so the truth about Rhodesia has been pressed by successive British Governments, and British public has been deliberately given a false re. Lord Carrington has clearly been a party to deception, since the Foreign Office has frequently ised control over information given to Mrs. cher about Rhodesia. Bishop Muzorewa, the desian delegation at Lancaster House, Dr. Kitty e, and even Mugabe himself have all supplied ence that Mrs. Thatcher was either denied formation or prevented from having free discussion Rhodesian representatives.

May 1979, when the Conservatives won the British election, the West's battle in Southern Africa was nearly won. The Rhodesian Security Forces had captured or destroyed important arms depots; destroyed centres of military concentration; and *captured intact all the documents in the ZIPRA (Nkomo) Intelligence HQ.* This information and the documents had been sent to the Foreign Office by June 1979, showing that the President of Zambia (Kenneth Kaunda) was personally involved in the Soviet terrorist plans; and that as a result of the Conservative election victory and Mrs. Thatcher's statements, *the Soviet and terrorist forces were on the defensive.*

One of the reasons given by Lord Carrington for not allowing Mrs. Thatcher to recognize Zimbabwe-Rhodesia immediately was that no other country would agree and that we should be on our own. This was a deliberate lie because, as he was fully aware, the French had already completed their statement which was timed to follow immediately Mrs. Thatcher's expected statement as soon as the Conservative Government took office. The Americans were also ready, and so were most other countries.

Lord Carrington continued the process of consultation with the USSR over British foreign policy which had been inaugurated on 17th February, 1975, by the then Prime Minister, Harold Wilson.

On 21st April, 1980, Mr. Patrick Wall, M.P., asked the Lord Privy Seal (Sir Ian Gilmour) "on what occasions the affairs of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia have been discussed at the regular meetings between members of his department and the Soviet Foreign Ministry that are held in accordance with the Agreement of 17th February, 1975, signed by the Rt. Hon. Member for Huyton (Sir Harold Wilson) and Mr. Brezhnev, and what decisions were taken at these meetings?" On behalf of Sir Ian, Mr. Blaker replied: "My Rt. Hon. and Noble Friend discussed Rhodesia with the Soviet Foreign Minister at their meeting in New York in September, 1979. Discussions between senior officials have been held from time to time." It was added that no decisions were taken (but actions speak louder than words.)

Answering Mr. Wall's further question, Mr. Blaker admitted that the British High Commissioner in Lusaka had met the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Solodovnikov, on a number of occasions. (Mr. Solodovnikov is a senior member of the KGB.)

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(5) The holding of the Commonwealth Conference at Lusaka was against strong Special Branch advice. A senior Superintendent of the Special Branch had visited Lusaka and returned with an unequivocal recommendation that the Conference should not be held in Lusaka. He found, among other things, that a large contingent of KGB had been brought in, and all rooms where members of the Conference were to stay, meet, talk, or visit, were to be bugged. The immediate reaction to this was a firm decision that the Conference should be held in Lusaka.

One document sent to the President of Zambia, *a copy of which went to the Foreign Office*, was an assessment of methods to be used to regain Soviet/terrorist influence. Among other things

discussed was the use of physical violence to "force Mrs. Thatcher to agree not to lift sanctions against Rhodesia and to demand another election there". A later report was that the KGB were considering the use of drugs to help Mrs. Thatcher change her mind.

At Lusaka, and to assist in pressurising Mrs. Thatcher to agree to hold the Lancaster House Conference, Mr. Solodovnikov gave orders that the greatest possible deference should be shown to H.M. the Queen, so that she might be led to believe that giving way to the terrorists under his control would contribute to Commonwealth unity. At the same time he gave orders that Mrs. Thatcher should be treated with the greatest possible insolence, to suggest that her honourable intentions would lead to a possible disruption of the Commonwealth. Once Mrs. Thatcher capitulated, these orders were withdrawn.

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(6) At the Lancaster House Conference the expenses of the Patriotic Front delegations were paid by the British public — that is to say, the expenses of men who were making war on a British territory. This was pure Treason on the part of Lord Carrington.

Each faction of the Rhodesian delegation was encouraged to expect success, Mugabe being plainly assured that he would not be disqualified whatever the level of intimidation. Mugabe, alone, was told the truth; but the worst deception was practised on the Whites. The only reason they supported the Muzorewa Government in agreeing to hold fresh elections was that Lord Carrington guaranteed that an official document, signed by Mrs. Thatcher, would give the Rhodesian Commander-in-Chief (Gen. Walls) and the Rhodesian Security Forces full control of the election operation, to make quite sure that Mugabe's terrorist tactics were not successful. When this document was not forthcoming, ostensibly because Mrs. Thatcher had refused to sign it, the Whites were assured that Lord Soames would be fully briefed to act on the lines indicated [*see 'Postscript on Rhodesia'* by *Robert Blake in January's Candour*].

Members of the Foreign Office team at the Lancaster House Conference were: Lord Carrington, Sir Ian Gilmour, Sir M. Havers, Lord Harlech, R. Luce, Sir M. Palliser, Sir A. Duff, D. M. Day, R. A. C. Byatt, R. W. Renwick, P. R. N. Fifoot, N. M. Fenn, G. G. H. Walden, C. D. Powell, P. J. Barlow, R. D. Wilkinson, A. M. Layden, R. M. J. Lyne, M. J. Richardson, C. R. L. de Chassiron, Mrs. A. J. Phillips, M. C. Wood, Sir J. Graham, S. J. Gomersall, Gen. M. Farndale, R. Jackling, B. Watkins, Co. A. Gurdon, Col. C. Dumphie.

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(7) The election itself was clearly stage-managed. Instead of being in control, the Rhodesian Forces were confined to barracks and Lord Soames took over from the legally elected Prime Minister, Bishop Muzorewa. Evidence of massive intimidation accumulated on every side, with armed terrorists roaming at will from the inadequately supervised Assembly Points. Election supervisors and British police provided evidence that Mugabe's ZANLA guerrillas were waging terror campaigns and violating the cease-fire. Soames was informed that Communist cells had been set up on every farm and in every industry, and he received 15,000 signed affidavits reporting major acts of intimidation from one district alone (Umtali).

Some three weeks before the election, when evidence of massive intimidation was overwhelming, the Assistant Governor (Sir Anthony Duff) returned to London for consultations with Lord Carrington. On his return to Rhodesia, British and Rhodesian election officials were given orders to ignore all affidavits regarding intimidation.

When Mugabe was proclaimed the winner, indignant Rhodesian officials questioned Lord Soames about the briefing said to have been given him by Lord Carrington. Soames denied any knowledge of such a briefing. Later, he admitted that he had said privately to Mugabe that he never intended to use his emergency powers.

Presumably to make quite sure that Mugabe was adjudged the winner, the man who had been closely associated with the United Nations attack on Katanga in 1961 (Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal) was appointed as Head of the Commonwealth Observer Group which gave its verdict that the elections had been "free and fair". The result of Mr. Dayal's activities in 1961 was that the pro-West Katanga, with its valuable minerals, passed into Communist hands. Mr. Dayal's "verdict" ensured that the same fate befell Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

An anti-Communist revolt was in progress in Mozambique at the time of the Rhodesian elections which, with help, might have overthrown the pro-Soviet Machel regime, but Lord Soames and his team not only helped the Marxists in Mozambique to quell the revolt, but he himself actually visited Mozambique after the Rhodesian elections to thank Machel for his help in bringing Rhodesia under Marxist control. The ultimate result of these arrangements is

hat a British territory has been handed over to the nemies of the Realm.

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3) I am informed that from 1945 to 25th April, 980, the Special Branch were forbidden to invest-gate major criminal offences committed by senior iembers of the Establishment without permission from above" — in this instance the permission would have had to come from Lord Carrington, and ot only would his permission be required before the Special Branch could investigate his colleagues or members of the Foreign Office staff, but Lord Carrington's permission was required before the olice could investigate Lord Carrington's own criminal offences. But Mr. Leon Brittain's answer to Mr. Patrick Wall's question on 25th April now emoves that barrier to Police investigation:

Mr. Patrick Wall: To ask the Secretary of State or the Home Department, whether the special branches of the police forces in England and Wales may investigate all suspected crimes without being required to obtain permission to do so from any Minister or official.

Mr. Leon Brittan: Yes.

There have been two further problems with regard Police investigation of Treason and related offences. One has been that the Special Branch was ot allowed to *initiate* an investigation — that had be started by MI5 and then handed over to the olice. This placed undue power in the hands of he Director-General of MI5, as was illustrated by he incident when Harold Wilson resigned and his ccessor, Mr. Callaghan, promptly sacked the embers of MI5 who had been investigating Wilson's easonable activities, and replaced the Director-eneral with one of his own friends.

The second problem is that wherever provincial olice forces can use their own initiative, the etropolitan Police in whose territory crimes committed by Ministers and senior Civil Servants ually take place — are subject to the orders of the Home Office and Home Secretary. When, as in the resent instance, the Home Secretary is, along with ord Carrington and Sir Ian Gilmour, a member of Poland Street Pressure Group (the international pressure group/terrorist network to which ZANU, SWAPO and ANL also belong) his divided loyalty could lead to difficulties. but the wording of Mr. Wall's question is such that these two further difficulties are over-ruled.

Therefore, in consideration of all the above information, bearing in mind the present predicament of British citizens in Zimbabwe; and bearing in mind the essential importance of the Republic of South Africa in its relationship with Great Britain as an opponent of Communism; and especially bearing in mind that there is apparently a time limit within which to bring forward an accusation, I ACCUSE Lord Carrington, Lord Soames, Sir Ian Gilmour, Sir Anthony Duff and other members of the Foreign Office, not all of whom have as yet been identified, of HIGH TREASON in that they have "given the Sovereign's enemies aid and comfort" in Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique.

IMPORT - EXPORT

White Rhodesians who have managed to retain their sanity are now flocking to get out of the country. Australia is, quite naturally, one place to which many of them wish to migrate. If we had our way, the whole 200,000 would be here tomorrow, at the expense of all the Turks, Mediterraneans and assorted Asiatics now being foisted on us. But the Government does not see eye to eye with us on this score, or any other. Mortified at the thought that we might receive a goodly influx of British Rhodesian stock, the Federal Government is to post an immigration officer in Salisbury to solicit as many Blacks as possible. Presently, prospective migrants must visit the Australian Embassy in Pretoria, South Africa — something few Blacks are inclined or equipped to do. A strange world, is it not, when we export educated Whites to darkest Africa and at the same time busily import Blacks one step removed from tribalism ?

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